

LEGISLATURE MEETS AGAIN THIS MORNING

Governor's Call Will Be Issued Early Today and Will Be Waiting on Law-makers' Desks When They Assemble

DIRECT ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS

Ratification of Seventeenth Amendment to U. S. Constitution Makes Necessary Placing Names on Ballot in Arizona

The gathering of the Arizona solons for the fourth time since the admission of this territory into the ranks of statehood begins this morning in the state house. As in the first regular session of the legislature, the program of legislation as laid down by the governor, and as conceived by the legislators themselves remained unfinished at the completion of the sixty days session; so, in the first session of the year 1913, while a called session, and a special one, the program of legislation as laid down by Governor Hunt remained unfinished, and the session which begins this morning became necessary. There is another matter of parallel between the session held early last year and the one completed last week, which necessitates another session. That is the matter of the appropriations. Last year the appropriations were not all passed by the first session, and the necessity for calling the extra session was based for one thing upon the need of appropriations. This year all the appropriations were not provided at the first session, and that is one of the reasons existing for calling the additional session.

There will be enough business contained in the call, which if followed closely by the legislators will keep them here for the larger part of thirty days. The veto of the penal code makes the task of this legislature additionally difficult. It means that the time spent on the penal code at the last session will have to be spent again upon the same matter. However quickly the bodies work, it will be necessary to read the bill twice through in both houses, once in the committee of the whole, to which it can be advanced under the suspension of the rules, and once before the full house, the third reading which must be in full, before the bill is put on final passage.

There is one matter of importance that is contained in the governor's call for this session that has not heretofore obtained very much consideration. This is the provisions for the direct election of United States senators. Arizona already has an advisory primary for United States senators, but since the confirmation of the seventeenth amendment, to the constitution of the United States providing for the direct election of the members of the upper house of the nation by congress, by the requisite number of states, it becomes necessary for Arizona to make provision by law for the carrying out of the provisions of the amendment to the constitution of the United States. This will be done during this session which begins today.

Although this session is called by the governor to enact legislation designated by him in the call, it does not mean that there is going to be any plain or free sailing during the session. The factions, however much the democrats may dislike the word factions as applied to their party, are lining up for a strenuous fight along several matters upon which the majority of the house and the administration do not agree. These things in themselves are going to make some of the sessions, of the house especially, pretty warm.

Copies of the governor's call will be found awaiting the members of the legislature when they arrive at the state house this morning. Because of the fact that the time of meeting was agreed upon between the two houses and the governor, there was no attempt made to get the call out in advance of the meeting. While the solons do not know altogether what it contains, they do know about what it contains, and they do know that they are to be called together again this morning.

With the addition of the request for the enactment of law concerning the direct election of United States senators, the matters as contained in the call will be the same as outlined in the columns of this paper one week ago last Saturday morning. The appropriations will be insisted upon, and special appropriations will be asked for to adequately provide participation for Arizona at the Universal Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, as well as the little exposition at San Diego in the same year. At the last session the house passed an appropriation of \$105,000 for San Francisco but the bill died in the senate. Then there are the revenue matters, mine taxation, amplifying the powers of the state tax commission, and providing for the tax levy. Unless these bills are passed the state will have no authority to levy and collect taxes. Under the head of the financial affairs of the state, an appropriation will

ALBERT FROST IS NOT GUILTY.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Albert C. Frost and his four associates charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States government out of ten million dollars worth of Alaska coal lands, were today declared not guilty. The jury took more than seventeen hours to reach a decision.

Morgan Funeral Marks Century of Father's Birth

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, April 13.—By an odd coincidence the day appointed for the funeral of J. Pierpont Morgan happens to be the centennial anniversary of the birth of his father, Junius Spencer Morgan, father of the late financier, was born a hundred years ago in West Springfield, Mass. He was the real founder of the great financial house of Morgan.

When he was a young man his father set him up in business in Hartford at an expense of \$50,000. The mercantile venture was such a success that in a few years he was able to dispose of his interest for \$300,000. With that sum he removed to Boston and embarked in a fresh enterprise of a similar character.

When he was ready to make another turn he sold out his interest for \$600,000 and went to London, becoming a partner of George Peabody, the famous American banker and philanthropist.

In 1870 Junius S. Morgan launched into the great new kind of enterprise which has ever since distinguished the Morgan firm. In October of that year the city of London was stirred by the news that J. S. Morgan and Company had taken a French loan of 250,000,000 francs (\$40,000,000). It was the first syndicate operation in the world of finance, and one of the largest and boldest ever known. Within the two preceding months the Germans had crushed the French army at Sedan, besieged Paris and taken the emperor prisoner. The French were clearly doomed to defeat. The only authority for the loan was a provisional government at Tours. Taking 250,000,000 francs worth of bonds under such circumstances involved great risks.

In three months the war was over. In a year the securities had advanced fifteen points above what they cost Morgan. And the syndicate was believed to have cleared \$5,000,000 by the transaction. The former Boston dry goods merchant took his place in the world, second only to the Rothschilds in the greatest financial operations of that time—the financing of great government loans—and held it throughout the '70s.

Junius S. Morgan died at Monaco, April 8, 1890, leaving to his son, J. Pierpont Morgan, a fortune in excess of \$10,000,000.

REHEARSALS ON FOR "THE UPPER TRAIL"

Y. M. C. A. Playlet Progresses Well in Preliminary Stages.

Rehearsals for "The Upper Trail", the play which the Pi Alpha Pi Fraternity will present April 25th, are now under way. Three acts of the play are laid in a boy's summer camp and make a very strong argument in favor of this feature of Y. M. C. A. work.

A. M. Carr, boy's work secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., will play the role of Ross Hanley, the boy's director, and because of his holding that position in real life, will interpret it especially well.

The part of Jack Gorman, the boy with whom the story deals, and who is transformed from a sower of wild oats to a square chap, will be played by Ralph W. Carney. The part of Dick Foster, the hero, will be taken by William Gough; Russell Lineberger and Harry Slocum have especially strong character parts and will introduce much clean comedy.

be asked for the state land commission, continuing that body as it now exists in office for at least until the end of the present administration. The irrigation and reclamation matters are left as code bills and will be mentioned particularly as such. There will be the request for an amendment to the constitution permitting the state to issue bonds for public improvements in excess of the present constitutional limit of \$350,000.

The penal code, the longest bill of the last session, vetoed by the governor because there was contained in it a provision curtailing his power over the matters of pardons, reprieves, commutation of sentences, and paroling prisoners, is in the call, so are all the code bills that were introduced and not passed in the other session. These provisions of the code are set out in particular which adds volume to the call. Each section of the code yet to be enacted into law is mentioned in the call.

In spite of the many rumors there will be no change in the organization of either house of the legislature for this session. This session will be officially known as first legislature, third special session.

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By John T. McCutcheon.

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BELGIUM TODAY WILL FACE BIG LABOR STRIKE

It Is Believed That Three Hundred Thousand Will Go Out in Effort to Enforce Demand for Manhood Suffrage

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BRUSSELS, April 13.—Both sides of the labor disputes are awaiting the commencement tomorrow of a general strike to force the government to grant manhood suffrage, the progress of which will be watched by Europe with deepest interest. It is believed that three hundred thousand men will go out.

The respective forces are prepared in every way possible. The government has massed troops at strategic points. The socialists have arranged to assist the strikers with food.

The strike was to begin some time ago, but was postponed to allow time for another and final appeal to the government for the granting of certain reforms, including the introduction of universal suffrage, the abolition of the plural system of voting and certain changes in the educational laws of the country. The government, which is controlled by the clericals, refused to entertain the propositions and as a last resort the general strike was ordered.

Although upon its surface the present trouble is of a political nature, the underlying causes are really the racial, linguistic and religious differences between the Walloons and the Flemings, which constitute the two most important component parts of Belgium's population. The revolution early in the last century which freed Belgium from the Dutch control was effected chiefly by the Walloons, a French-speaking race, and the control of the government remained in their hands down to 1834. For the fifty years preceding the Flemings had been working to prevent the extinction of their language, which is virtually identical with low Dutch. The movement which was at first literary, soon assumed a political aspect. The Flemings, being Catholics, enlisted the support of the clericals and at the election of 1884 they succeeded in obtaining control of the government. They have been in power ever since.

The Flemish and Clerical party, fully realizing its numerical weakness, fortified its position and sought to perpetuate its power by the plural system of voting, which alone has been able to maintain them in control. Under this system fatherhood and certain property and educational qualifications entitle a voter to two or even three votes at all elections. This system has been extremely obnoxious to the enormous mass of poor and uneducated workingmen, but all efforts to bring about a change of the system failed.

It was on June 4, 1912, that the dissatisfaction which had been steadily growing for years among Belgium's unfairly represented lower classes burst into the open, following the elections which retained in power the clericals. The government feared a revolution, an outbreak and as a matter of precaution mobilized the army and police force and called in the reserves. Armed forces were rushed to all the centers of excitement and Brussels was practically in a state of siege. There was a great ferment in the big coal mining district known as Le Borinage, where Mons is the center. The miners wanted to strike en masse and only brought out a modification of such

Ojeda Takes Refuge On American Side After Brave Defense of Naco

Overwhelming Force of State Troops, Headed by Horde of Howling Yaquis, Drive Huerta's Garrison Commander From the Sonora Town in Bloody Sunday Battle

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NACO, April 13.—After a soaking his cannon and burning all ammunition and supplies, General Ojeda with one hundred and fifty survivors of the Naco, Sonora federal garrison, crossed to this side of the border at eleven o'clock today and surrendered to the United States troops on border patrol.

The surrender followed an attack by nearly fifteen hundred state troops at ten o'clock. The Yaquis early took the advance in the attack. The barracks became a slaughter pen with dead federal and constitutionalists strewn in and about the building.

Ojeda withstood the siege of the state troops for five days during which time more than half of his troops were killed. The dead on both sides is estimated at two hundred.

During the height of the vicious attack by the Yaquis, General Ojeda attempted to march across the border. The enemy's fire was demoralizing and Ojeda and his men scattered along the railway tracks separating the two border towns. The rebels' fire continued and Ojeda shouted to the American soldiers watching the fight at a distance, "Captain Sievert, of the Ninth U. S. cavalry, ran alone to Ojeda's assistance and seizing the Mexican's arm ran through a hail of bullets to a waiting automobile."

Captain Figueroa and fifteen men, remained behind to cover Ojeda's flight. One by one he and the others died in the barracks which were surrounded by the horde of yelling, slaughtering Yaquis.

General Ojeda entered the barracks and picked up the sword which had fallen from the hands of Figueroa. Such was the only formality of surrender. Sixty-five wounded were brought to the hospital here.

Ojeda, weeping over Figueroa's death, said there is "honor in this defeat". Ojeda said "We are now ready to drive the Huerta soldiers out of Guaymas and the state will be ours." The Yaqui chief boasted "my men deserve the credit."

Bad on West Coast. LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Refugees arriving here on the Norwegian steamer Jason from the west coast of Mexico report conditions are bad. They said the town of Lasnochos was recently raided by insurgents and several business men were killed.

features in the proposed legislation as threaten to lead to unjust discrimination against the Japanese.

In the background is the practical certainty that if moral suasion fails, negotiations between Japan and the United States will take a more formal course. This will involve an analysis of the exact meaning of Article I. of the treaty of 1911, under which the Japanese have owned and leased land and houses in California. A radical difference from this point might be expected to lead to a formal protest from Japan which in turn, if not so regarded, will undoubtedly result in the denunciation of the whole treaty for trade and commerce.

A chance remark dropped from high quarters makes it evident that the treaty is perhaps in danger of an attack from another direction. It is known that some consideration already has been given the suggestion emanating from the Pacific coast, that the treaty, like any statute, is subject to a test of constitutionality by the supreme court. Consequently if the existing treaty of 1911 conferring the right to freehold and lease upon the Japanese in America is in conflict with a law already enacted by the state of California or hereafter enacted in pursuance of the legitimate exercise of the state's power then instead of being the supreme law of the land, the treaty itself must give way to the state law so far as California is concerned, on the theory that the treaty makers infringed on the constitutional rights of the state.

Questions like this, touching upon the right of Japanese for naturalization in America under the existing law, however, are reserved for consideration in case the efforts to procure satisfactory legislation in California should fail. As a last resort, to remove the humiliation from which the Japanese now suffer from the present legal status, it is possible an appeal may be made to the national government to amend the naturalization law.

PRESIDENT HAS EYE ON LAW

Holds Conference With Japanese Ambassador and Shows Himself in Sympathy With Movement Against California Bill

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president has held one conference so far with Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, and probably will have others in the near future. In view of the ambassador's latest instructions regarding the projected alien land holding legislation in California.

It may be stated on the highest authority that at no stage very personal exchanges have been in progress, nor have there been anything in the nature of a protest from the Japanese government against what has been done in California. The latest instructions of the ambassador from Tokyo look only to a continuance by the embassy of the course he had pursued from the beginning of relying upon moral suasion, and a dignified presentation of the unfortunate impression produced in Japan by the unexpected recrudescence of anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific coast.

As far as can be gathered the administration has listened with sympathetic interest to these personal representations, and while without legal authority at this moment to interfere with the legislation in California, has not hesitated to bring his personal influence to bear to bring out a modification of such

BEVERIDGE TO WRITE JUSTICE MARSHALL LIFE

Former Senator of Indiana Is Engaged in Compiling Comprehensive Biography of the Great Supreme Court Jurist

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, is about to begin the writing of a comprehensive life of John Marshall, the great chief justice of the United States supreme court. It is a singular fact that no adequate and comprehensive life of Marshall has ever been written. The late Professor Thayer left on his desk at his death a note of the big work he had mapped out for himself, "an adequate life of Marshall." There is only one volume on Marshall, Magruder's little book in the American Statesmen's series, which is hardly more than an outline of the life of the great chief justice.

At the John Marshall centenary in 1901—the 100th anniversary of his appointment to the chief justiceship—many brief articles and speeches were published and delivered with Marshall as their theme. Bar associations all over the country celebrated the event and distinguished lawyers delivered orations. The compilation of these orations fills three considerable volumes. Nearly all of these writers and speakers point out the strange fact that no full and comprehensive life of Marshall had been written.

For about twenty years Mr. Beveridge has held to a steady purpose to write this life. The inspiration came to him from his study of Marshall's opinions. Senator Beveridge's friends have known for years, especially those who were associated somewhat closely with him during his two terms in the senate that he was engaged in preparation for some historical work but except for a few friends in close confidence, no announcement of his purpose has been made until now. During all this time Mr. Beveridge has been collecting material and making a special study of the subject but his efforts in this line were much interrupted by his law practice and his work in the senate. Since leaving the senate two years ago, he has devoted a large share of his time to the collection and examination of the original material.

It was not until after the election of 1912 that Mr. Beveridge had the opportunity to concentrate on this work alone. With the exception of a few brief interruptions he has devoted the entire winter exclusively to the collection of material and the preparation of notes on this subject. The chief material being in the congressional library and in the records of the state department and the department of justice, Mr. Beveridge has lived in Washington in order to have constant access to them. A great mass of original material which has collected could have been secured nowhere else. He now has numerous volumes of notes fairly completely covering the whole range of material. He intends to spend the next few months in the examination of certain original materials in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and will then be ready to write the first draft of the book.

The work as planned will be divided into three sections—first, the man;

FEAR THAT POPE HAS PNEUMONIA AND IS DYING

All Indications Point to Utmost Gravity in Condition of the Pontiff Although Bulletins Are Not of an Alarming Nature

MERRY DEL VAL ACTS AS CENSOR

Greatest Fear Came Early This Morning When Patient in Coughing Raised Quantity of Blood and Showed Temperature Rise

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] ROME, April 14. (Monday)—All indications point that there is the utmost gravity in the pope's condition. At midnight his fever and cough were giving cause for great alarm. The impression has gained ground that the tracheal bronchitis has developed into pneumonia.

In the bulletins, the pope's condition was declared hopeful, but it was learned the bulletins as prepared by the physicians are censored by the papal secretary of state.

After midnight there was no increase of temperature but the fact that a large quantity of disinfectants was taken into the sickroom is considered as an indication that bronchitis developed into pneumonia.

Monk Vives Y Tuto, brother of the cardinal, who has for sometime been confessor of the pope, entered the room and remained for forty-five minutes. It is supposed he confessed the pontiff.

There was great alarm at eleven o'clock tonight when the pope during an attack of coughing, emitted a quantity of blood. Those present thought he was dying and rushed for a doctor and Cardinal Merry Del Val. The cardinal restored calm and the doctor said if the pope follows his physicians' advice he may live for some years more.

King Alphonso Attacked As He Rides In Madrid

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] MADRID, April 13.—Three shots were fired at King Alfonso this afternoon as he returned from a military review. The king was unharmed. The attempt at assassination occurred on the street in front of the Bank of Spain. The youth who fired the shots was arrested.

This is the third time in the reign of Alfonso he has escaped being the victim of an anarchist. The shots were fired by a native of Barcelona, Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who was overpowered. The king owes his escape to his own courage, quickness and horsemanship. Accompanied by his staff, he was riding, when a man sprang from the sidewalk, seized the bridle of the king's horse with one hand pointing a revolver with the other. Realizing the situation, the king with lightning rapidity dug his spurs in his horse which reared violently. His quickness saved his life. The bullets instead of burying in the king's breast, stuck in the horse.

A secret service man overpowered the assailant with the aid of four policemen. When he saw the man secured, the king turning to the crowd, gave the military salute and shouted "long live Spain."

Then a mighty roar arose from the enthusiastic masses and the king rode to the palace, cool and smiling. The crowds tried to lynch Allegro, who was protected by the police. Allegro was expelled from France as an anarchist and worked here as a carpenter. A woman said to be his associate, was also arrested.

STEAMER STRIKES ROCK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] JUNEAU, April 13.—The Canadian steamer Princess Sophia struck a rock at Sentinel Island early this morning and a large hole was torn in her side and bow but she is proceeding to Vancouver under her own steam.

SEVEN DEAD IN WRECK.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] MONTREAL, April 13.—Seven are dead and fifteen injured in the derailment of an excursion train near St. Lambert today.

second, the problem; third, the answer. It will deal at length with the personality of Marshall. Naturally in its larger bearing it will be a history of the times and conditions out of which the nation grew. Mr. Beveridge has gone to Indiana for a brief stay. He expects to return to Washington the latter part of April and devote himself exclusively to this work until it is completed.